

Hughes & Hough

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 28th October, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 7, Torres Buildings, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Table and Chairs, Cutlery and Glassware, &c., &c., Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Blackwood Cabinet and Table, Japanese Matting, &c., &c., Large Double Wardrobe, Bureau, Chests of drawers, Toilet Sets, &c., Two Brass-mounted Double and One Single Beds, Shanghai Bath and Bathroom Requisites, Cooking Stove and Chicken Coop.

Also
TWO PIANOS by MOETRIE, SHANGHAI, both in good condition, "one practically new."

And
Electric Fan, Heater, Electric Lights, and Sundries.

N.B.—This Furniture consists of nearly all Famed Teakwood, practically new, and of modern design.

On view from the 27th. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 21, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Bedsteads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Table Centres, Dressing Table Covers, Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, White Satin Quilt, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield, Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Land and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Mattress, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising House Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Tea Table, &c., Utensils, Crockery, Glass Ware, Looking-glasses, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood screen, side Table, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Trunk Police and other various articles, dog and second-hand (over 20 x 18).

Also
12-Bore Hammer Guns and 1 Book Rifle, Lady's Bicycle (new).

And
A small collection of Stamps to be sold in one lot.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1918.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th October, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One CABINET GRAMAPHONE with Records (Robinson Piano Co.) Nearly New.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th October, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One 5-7 H.P. Twin Cylinder MOTOR CYCLE "Indian" in good running order.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 1st November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., much of which is nearly new.

Comprising:—
Double and Single Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., Double and Single Bedsteads, a quantity of Dining Room Furniture, including Dinner and Tea Service, Cutlery and Glass Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A quantity of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1918.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Kauksford Terrace", Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918.

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital Paid-up... Yen 25,000,000.
Reserve Funds... Yen 5,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, etc.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, etc.

OTHERS—Hankow, Shanghai, etc.

OTHERS—Hankow, Shanghai, etc.

OTHERS—Hankow, Shanghai, etc.

OTHERS—Hankow, Shanghai, etc.

REPORT OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AND NO CHECKS.

OUT-OF-DATE LITERATURE.

Strong criticism is directed against the Ministry of Information in the report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, just issued.

It is explained that a Department of Information was constituted in December, 1918, with Colonel Buchanan as Director-in-Charge, assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of Lord Northcliffe, Messrs. Burdett, Messrs. R. Donald and G. P. Scott.

Last summer Lord Beaverbrook became a member of the Advisory Committee, and shortly afterwards the committee and the department were placed under Sir Edward Carson's supervision. In addition there was already in existence a department called War Propaganda Bureau, under the management of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.

There was also a bureau managed by Mr. Blair through the Home Office out of an Emergency Vote which, the committee were informed, was drawn from the Secret Service Vote. Early in 1918 this bureau was transferred to the Foreign Office.

In October 1917, the Committee pointed out, Mr. Robert Donald, a member of the Advisory Committee (formed to assist the Department of Information, the title by which the Ministry was then known), made a report to Sir Edward Carson criticising severely the management of the department. In this Mr. Donald quoted Sir Arthur Spurgeon's investigation into the work carried out at Wellington House to the effect that this gentleman had satisfied himself that a large part of the expenditure, then at the rate of three-quarters of a million a year and increasing, was wasteful, and that wrong methods were often adopted, with which statements he agreed.

COSTLY BOOK-BUYING.

Mr. Donald further stated that his inquiry into the publishing and book buying system adopted by the Department of Information showed that no effort was made to check cost, and that no uniform principle was followed in buying books, which were purchased at prices fixed on various bases, and on the whole on less favourable terms than an average bookseller would obtain and that the publishers were subsidised quite unnecessarily.

The Sub-Committee to which Mr. Donald's report was submitted, also examined Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was asked about the Department of Information, last October, Sir Ernest Shackleton's evidence confirmed the criticisms made in the report of Mr. R. Donald and Sir Arthur Spurgeon as to the inefficiency and unsuitable methods adopted by the Department of Information in purchasing books. He gave an instance of having found 600 tales of from 50 to 80 lbs. each in weight of literature lying in sheds and warehouses, so that when they were distributed they were out of date.

Although there may have been inaccuracies and errors in Mr. Donald's and Sir Arthur Spurgeon's report, the Committee are of opinion that there was considerable foundation for their criticisms, especially with regard to the lack of financial control and wasteful expenditure.

£125,000 IN CABLES.

During the last financial year about £125,000 was paid for cables, mainly to Reuters Telegram Company, Limited. This was criticised by Mr. Donald, and the Committee think, rightly so. It appears that no written agreement was entered into with the company, but it is understood that steps are now being taken to place the matter on a proper basis. The position of Sir Rodrick Jones, who is both managing director of Reuters and also a high official on the staff of the Ministry of Information, is, they say, on principle open to objection.

Mr. Gale Thomas, assistant director in charge of finance and establishment, a permanent civil servant, formerly of the staff of the Charity Commission, was also examined by the Sub-Committee. He is now responsible to Mr. Staver, late director of the Bank of Montreal, who has recently been appointed accounting officer.

The number of officials and staff is 185. The Sub-Committee were informed that many of the principal officials gave their services free.

Mr. Thomas's position did not require him to report excessive expenditure to the Treasury but to the heads of the various departments, who decided whether or not the expenditure was excessive. Only in cases requiring Treasury sanction is reference made to them. He estimated expenditure for the current year at somewhere between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000, and thought it likely to increase.

UNCONVENTIONAL SALARIES.

The Sub-Committee were informed that in some cases the heads of departments, who are often men of high business reputation, give their services voluntarily, or agreed to being paid by the Treasury, holding the opinion that they were better paid to judge by the amount of salary which should be paid to them.

The Committee, however, consider that the right of the Treasury to control salaries should be fully maintained.

It was said that difficulty had arisen with regard to payments made abroad. Many payments were provided by the Treasury, but no notification of these was given to the Finance Department. Under this system it was impossible to know what the commitments were. Arrangements are being made to alter this, and the Committee are of opinion that the Treasury should have full control over all payments.

The Committee also pointed out that the Ministry of Information should be more fully informed of the work of the other departments, and that the Treasury should be more fully informed of the work of the Ministry of Information.

The Committee also pointed out that the Ministry of Information should be more fully informed of the work of the other departments, and that the Treasury should be more fully informed of the work of the Ministry of Information.

THE COMING OF THE AIR AGE.

ORGANISING AN "AIRWAY."

[By Claude H. K. W. W. W.]

High speeds, such as can be obtained in aerial travel, are not in themselves sufficient. We must also have safety and dependability. Can these be secured? The answer is that they can, but only as a result of the most efficient and careful organisation.

On a fine day an aviator merely requires a ground from which to start and a suitable alighting point when his journey is done. It is possible that his motor may fail while en route, and that he may have to make a forced landing; but, even so, with the atmosphere clear and other conditions favourable, he should be able, as a rule, to bring down his machine without accident. The question of navigation, when the weather is fine, need not trouble him at all; he has map and compass, and should be in no doubt at any time, he can make a direct visual observation of the ground, and pick up a landmark which will tell him infallibly where he is.

But immediately weather conditions are bad, or even partially unfavourable, the whole problem is changed. If a pilot has engine failure when the air is misty, or the wind very high, he may be unable to reach a suitable alighting point, and may have a bad crash. Also, an even greater menace, he may lose his way in mist or fog, or a side-wind may drift him off his course. Bad weather, indeed, and particularly the existence of mist, fog, or low-lying clouds, may turn a safe and simple cross-country flight into an expedition of very considerable danger.

BAD WEATHER FLYING.

Readers should not, however, jump to the conclusion that an air service will only be possible on days when the weather is fine. This would be the case, it is true, if a pilot was simply told to leave one aerodrome, near London, and attempt to reach another, near Paris, without any ground organisation to help him. But it is precisely in this matter of ground organisation that bad-weather flying will be made possible. Aerial transport companies will not organise for fine weather. What they will organise for is bad weather—for the maintenance of a service even when there is mist, rain, fog, cloud, or a gale of wind.

It is in this preliminary organisation that much might be done, even while the war continues. Pilots and machines cannot be spared for any experimental commercial service—so the Air Ministry has ordered. But time should certainly be spared by the Ministry, in collaboration with the industry, to decide at once on certain routes, and then to put in hand the "ground" organisation which will be necessary before any day and night air service can be run over such routes. It will be noted that I have mentioned night flying. This will be essential in the transport of mails. It should be possible to carry the night mail from London through to Italy; and, by doing so, to save a whole day in the delivery of such a mail. But night flying, except in ideal weather, will be impossible without the fullest organisation.

The keynote of organisation, on a defined aerial route, is to arrange along it a chain of emergency alighting grounds, each being so near to its neighbours that, provided a pilot is flying high enough, he will be able to glide down to a safe landing on one or other of these grounds, at any moment during a flight should his motor fail. As to what this would actually entail in practice, it may be mentioned that, if a pilot maintains a reasonable flying height of about 3,000 ft., a landing ground every ten miles along a route would ensure him a safe landing, even should his motor break down when he was exactly midway between two grounds.

The advantage of a chain of grounds, apart from removing the danger of bad landings and the breakage of machines, will be shown also in the following way. Each ground will be numbered and will have a telephone; also, in the case of an express mail service, relief machines will be placed at chosen points along a route. Therefore, assuming a pilot who is carrying mails descends through engine failure on one of the numbered grounds, he will go at once to the telephone, explain where he is, and if his craft can be repaired immediately, a relief machine will be sent which will pick up the mail and continue the flight—a very short time only having been wasted by the breakdown.

Again, in foggy or misty weather, when ordinary flying would have to be abandoned, the existence of an organised airway will permit a service to be run. The system most favoured in combating fog is to send up from each of the emergency grounds a kite-balloon, which will float above the fog belt almost invisibly, carrying and forming for the pilot a chain of easily observed objects which will guide him on the night. It is fairly common knowledge that a pilot who is forced through the fog after leaving the ground and strikes down in a pool, or is killed by a falling kite, is held responsible for his own death.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE.

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—rich, strong, healthy blood—strongly replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

C & B

MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—savoury for breakfast.

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

AGENTS FOR LEE & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cures all attacks of BRONCHITIS, CHOLERA, and all other ailments of the bowels.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system, when all other remedies fail; saves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

DIFFICULTY OF FOG FLYING.

But, even this being the case, there is the question, of course, of landing. This is the greatest difficulty in fog flying. Getting away presents no real difficulty; nor does navigation above a fog, provided there are the guiding balloons, which would be illuminated at night. But when a pilot has identified his alighting point, by means of the balloon flying above the fog, he must then dive down through the fog to make his landing, and if the fog is very thick it may be difficult for him to judge the exact moment of his contact with the ground. Already, however, during the war, experience has been gained as to this problem, though it is obvious that such data cannot be mentioned here. But what may be said is that, though there is controversy as to the best type, colour, and position of the light used, there is no doubt at all that it will be possible to devise a lighting system which will bring a commercial aircraft to a safe landing even when the ground is heavily obscured by fog; while science may not find it impossible, over the limited area of an alighting ground, to dispense a fog altogether.

In commercial night-flying, a chain of landing grounds will be imperative. Each will be lighted at night, thus creating an illuminated aerial way, along which a pilot should without difficulty steer his course. On high ground, also, there will be lighthouses, each showing a distinctive beam, while main aerodromes will, of course, be specially identified.

What, it may here be asked, about gales of wind? Will not these prevent flying? The answer is that they will not, unless there should be a gale of such exceptional severity as sometimes, in winter, interrupts communications with the Continent. No ordinary gale, after the way, will do more than delay the multi-engine aircraft, developing thousands of horse-power, which we shall be using on the main commercial routes. As to any peril from winds, any risk of machines being overturned or rendered uncontrollable, this will practically cease to exist. Power, weight, momentum, all will come to the aid of a multi-engine machine. The broad fact, indeed, which is now established, is that wind, unless it rises to something like a hurricane, will not prevent an air service being run; though, if such a wind is a direct head-wind, it may lengthen appreciably the time taken by a flight. In the case, however, of any commercial time-schedule, an allowance is always made for adverse winds.

THEATRE ROYAL,

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofed fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON THURSDAY, 7th November

AND SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:

Centre Block, Dress Circle... £10.00

Remaining... 5.00

Stalls... 5.00

Pit and Gallery... 2.00

and for the SECOND NIGHT:

Dress Circle... £4.00

Stalls... 4.00

Pit and Gallery... 2.00

Soldiers and sailors in uniform half prices on Second Night.

BOOKING OPENS AT MOETRIE'S

on Tuesday, 22nd October at 2.00 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

NEW BRITISH ATTACK.

DAY LONG ADVANCE.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS.

London, Oct. 24. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

This morning's attack was by English and Scottish troops of the Third and Fourth Armies between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt River, southward of Valenciennes.

The country is difficult and the many streams, villages and woods were resolutely defended.

During the assembly period in the early stages of the battle, hostile artillery was most active with high explosives and gas shells.

Our troops, all day long, advanced, despite the resistance especially of artillery and machine-guns. The infantry advanced for some hours before dawn, penetrated the enemy's trenches on the whole front and captured the important village of Elnon.

On the extreme right, strong resistance was met at the fortified farm of Ginchereux and the railway halt nearby, but it was overcome.

On the left, the enemy's strong position at Beaumont with the assistance of Tanks.

On the left the English crossed the Marais River and captured Noyelles.

During the morning, we pressed the attack on the whole front, carrying the enemy's positions to a depth of over three miles driving him out of many strongly defended villages, farms and woods.

The English of the Twenty-Fifth Division had hard fighting at Bois l'Évêque and made great progress through the wood.

East County troops, of the Eighteenth Division, advanced three-and-a-half miles and captured Boussies.

British and Scottish of the Twenty-First and Thirty-Third Divisions secured crossings of the Harpies at Vendegies wood and captured Vendegies village.

Other English troops, with the New Zealanders on their left, reached the outskirts of Neuville and established themselves on the high ground north-westward of the village.

Further north we captured Escalmain.

We took several thousand prisoners and captured many guns.

The advance is continuing on the whole front.

SOME SHARP FIGHTING.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Sharp fighting continued on Wednesday afternoon and evening on the battle-front to the south of Valenciennes.

We expelled the enemy from Isondegies wood, and captured Neuville, Saleschies, and Beaudignies, securing crossings of the Escaillon river at the latter place.

The enemy in the evening counter-attacked us vigorously opposite Vendegies, with strong artillery support, but was repulsed.

Our attack was resumed on the whole front this morning between the Sambre-Oise Canal and the Scheldt.

Northward of Valenciennes, we cleared the enemy out of Derismes Forest and captured Thiers Hauterive and Thant.

Determined local fighting occurred to the west of Tournai without material change in the situation.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

London, Oct. 24. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:—

Yesterday's victory by the Third and Fourth British Armies was infinitely greater than is expressed by the high number of prisoners and guns. It is merely a question of time before Valenciennes is won.

The weather is favourable. An east wind in day and the sun.

Paris, Oct. 25. A French correspondent says that the British have captured the Hun

THE BATTLE FRONT EXTENDED.

ENEMY RESISTANCE OVERCOME.

OVER 7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS.

London, Oct. 25. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We extended the battle-front, this morning, to the south as far as the Scheldt, at Thiant.

Along the whole battle-front, between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, we overcame the enemy's resistance. Our advance continued and there was hard fighting at a number of places.

On the right, the Sixth Division reached the eastern edge of the Bois l'Évêque and captured Oisy. Northward of that place we are approaching the western outskirts of Mortal Forest and have captured Robersart.

In the right centre, we continued to advance successfully in the neighbourhood of Lo Quenoy and captured Poix-de-Nord and Les Tuilleries and progressed beyond towards Engle Fontaine.

The Thirty-Seventh Division captured Ghiesgules after a sharp struggle, the enemy defending determinedly the crossings of Beaulieu and thenceabouts.

We secured crossings at Beaudignies which is in our possession. Here vigorous resistance was overcome by New Zealand troops who in this locality captured a number of batteries, including heavies.

The English on the left centre captured Ruesmes, and are within a short distance of the Le Quenoy-Valenciennes railway northward of this village.

There was heavy fighting on the high ground northward of Beaulieu, which we hold; also in the neighbourhood of Vendegies-sur-Escaillon.

The enemy is still resisting in the latter village.

The English and Scottish on the left forced the crossings of the Escaillon river between Verchulin and Thant and gained the high ground eastward.

The Fourth Division after hard fighting, captured Verchulin, and Mouchaux. The Fifty-First Division on their left cleared the enemy from the east bank of the river and advanced to the western outskirts of Muing, in face of heavy machine-gun fire.

The hostile resistance was particularly stubborn on this sector.

Severe casualties have been inflicted upon the enemy in the course of these operations.

We have captured since October 23rd over 7,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.

We have reached the general line of the Sambre-Oise Canal, due east of Le Cateau, the western edge of Morcel Forest in the neighbourhood of the Le Quenoy-Vendegies-sur-Escaillon-Scheldt Canal at Muing.

We progressed locally and took prisoners on the Valenciennes-Tournai sector.

BATTLE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

London, Oct. 25. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states:—

Between Bois l'Évêque and the Scheldt, the battle is progressing satisfactorily and the Second Army has made a slight advance.

Northward the French have taken Fort-de-Waerthem.

The First Army also attacked this morning and crossed the river at various places.

The principal opposition was encountered at Verchulin and Mouchaux.

These crossings bring us into the clear country south of Valenciennes.

BELEAGUED REPULSE HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSS.

London, Oct. 24. A Belgian communiqué states:—

The enemy late yesterday attacked our lines along the northern part of the Derivation Canal. Several assaulting columns, supported by violent artillery, were repulsed by debouches by Spoochum, Mouchaux, and Mouchaux. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

London, Oct. 24. A French communiqué states:—

On the Oise Front we crossed the Canal east of Grand Verly. Despite enemy counter-attacks our elements maintained themselves on the east bank.

Between the Oise and the Serris the struggle was also lively in the region of the railway north of Messecourt.

FRENCH MAKE BIG ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 25. A French communiqué states:—

On the Oise Front we crossed the canal opposite Longchamps, between the Oise and the Serris. We attacked and made a big advance, despite resistance, south of Origny St. Benoît and north of Villers-Sec.

On the right, we reached the La Ferté-Therres road at Ferrières farm, taking several hundred prisoners.

BRITISH CAPTURE TEN VILLAGES.

London, Oct. 25. 10 p.m.

The British continue to push their advance.

The Third and Fourth Armies progressed five kilometres on Wednesday on the whole front from Le Cateau to Valenciennes and captured ten villages.

They pushed forward the line a distance of from 2,500 to 3,000 metres on the Le Quenoy-Landécies road.

The British are still pursuing the retirement of Tournai and Valenciennes and hold almost the whole course of the Scheldt to Tournai.

Between the Oise and the Serris General Debeney made fresh progress.

In two days' fighting he captured 80 guns and 700 machine-guns.

In spite of the violence of the struggle, the French established themselves on the left bank of the Sambre, a tributary of the Sarre.

ALLIES REACH BORMINES.

London, Oct. 24. 10 p.m.

The Allies have reached Bormines. The Serbians captured the Bukovici massif, north-east of Alexandria.

THE AIR BATTLES.

A QUARTER'S STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 24. A Press Bureau communiqué states:—

In the period June-September inclusive, the British destroyed 1,443 and brought down 558 German aeroplanes, against 688 British missing.

A significant feature of the recovery of territory in Belgium is that the enemy lost over twelve aerodromes, the effect of which is to expose a new sector of the Rhine to an early possibility of aerial attacks.

AVIATION REPORT.

London, Oct. 25. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

We dropped six tons of bombs and brought down 13 aeroplanes and drove down four out of control.

Ten British machines are missing.

I.A.F. ACTIVITIES.

London, Oct. 25. The Press Bureau announces that the Independent Air Force, on the night of 23 Oct. heavily and successfully attacked factories and railways at Burrough and Scarborough, dropping 53 tons of bombs. We also attacked, with good results, chemical factories at Mannheim, railways at Coblenz, Metz and near Mainz.

One aeroplane has not been located.

In addition to the enemy machines reported destroyed in yesterday's communiqué, we brought down one and shot down two out of control.

WINTER RAGING PROHIBITED.

London, Oct. 24. Owing to railway difficulties the Government has prohibited winter

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ARMISTICE TERMS.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS UNANIMOUS.

London, Oct. 23. Reuter is informed that the Allied Governments are unanimous as regards the terms upon which it will be possible to negotiate an armistice. The terms must include guarantee as regards sea power which the Allies consider of the first importance.

President Wilson never assumed that the evacuation of occupied territories is the only condition precedent to an armistice as the Germans have always argued.

RECRIMINATIONS IN THE REICHSSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. In the Reichstag the National Liberal, Heer Dittmann, following the Chancellor, independently referred to the military situation especially in view of past successes.

Heer Westarp (Conservative) regretted the curtailment of armistice by the blockade had been suppressed.

The War Minister, General von Seeckt, alleged that the Allies, not the Germans, fired the evacuated towns, denied that the Germans had carried off the inhabitants and declared that excesses by the soldiers had been punished when known.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

ENDORSED BY REICHSSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. The Reichstag after debating the Chancellor's speech unanimously passed a vote of confidence in him.

RIGHT ON GERMAN'S PEACE NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24. The Frankfurter Zeitung elucidates the ambiguous first paragraph of the German Note by saying that President Wilson now possesses the opportunity, by arranging the time and place to give representatives of the Armies of both sides an opportunity of discussing and arranging an armistice.

A GERMAN-AUSTRIAN STATE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24. A message from Vienna states that the German deputies in the Reichstag met as a constituent German national assembly and resolved to take measures to form an independent German-Austrian State having a voice in the peace negotiations.

AN INTER-ALLIED DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL.

London, Oct. 24. The Daily Mail says the Government is collecting the views of representatives of the Dominions concerning armistice terms as they would affect their home interests and their troops in Europe.

It is understood that Colonel House will be head of the "American" diplomatic mission to Europe in connection with the establishment of an inter-Allied Diplomatic Council.

It is stated that Lord Reading had delayed his return to Washington because an assembly of the Diplomatic Council is imminent.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEW.

London, Oct. 23. Speaking at the Australia and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London, Mr. Balfour alluded to the question of the German colonies. "It was absolutely essential," he said, "that the British Empire's communications should remain safe. If the German colonies were returned, what security was there that their original possessors would not use them as bases for piratical warfare? He could see no answer to this question than that, in no circumstances was it consistent with the safety, security and unity of the Empire that these colonies be returned to Germany." (Applause.) This was not a selfish imperialistic doctrine. It was one in which the interests of the world were almost as much concerned as the interests of the Empire itself. "If we were to remain a united Empire it was absolutely necessary that the ways by which the component parts communicated with each other should never again be at the mercy of an unscrupulous Power." (Cheers.)

HEER DITTMAN REHEARDED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. Heer Dittmann, the German Socialist, who was imprisoned in February had been released.

THE EVACUATION OF GHEENT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. The Telegram announces that the evacuation of Gheent is in full swing and the last boats are being towed down the canal to Rotterdam.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LARGE CAPTURE OF MATERIAL BY THE FRENCH.

London, Oct. 23. A French communiqué states:—

On the Oise front the artillery on both sides was active.

The First Army captured during the fighting on the 17th October 81 guns, 100 trench mortars, a number of 37-millimetre guns and over 100 machine-guns, etc.

A WINTER TREAT FOR THE GERMANS.

London, Oct. 24. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

Throughout the winter the Germans are to be subjected to a campaign of exceptional violence and will not be given a breathing spell to recuperate their forces or replenish their supplies.

On seventy-five per cent of the whole Western Front there is offered no real obstacle to the continuance of the fight.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY AMERICANS.

London, Oct. 24. An American communiqué says:—

North of Verdun we made progress at several points in face of determined resistance and captured Bellen Wood.

East of the Meuse we penetrated Detraiges and Waville woods, taking 100 prisoners.

We completely occupied Bantheville, west of the Meuse, and captured 78 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

There was bitter fighting north of Grandpre.

The artillery has been most violent along the whole front. Fifteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air-fights. Six American machines are missing.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, Oct. 23. Thirty million people attending the Trafalgar Day celebrations throughout the United States passed a resolution paying tribute to the stupendous services of the British Navy to the Allies. The resolution says, amongst other things, that:—

Understanding the full significance of the part the British Navy has been privileged to play in liberating the world from autocracy and misrule and appreciating particularly its gallant and efficient work in transporting and conveying American men and supplies with so little loss as to constitute an achievement which must stand forever among the most glorious annals of the great war, we, the people of America, numbering over thirty millions, assembled in our churches, theatres, lodges and other meeting places, desire this expression of our lasting gratitude and enduring esteem to be conveyed to the Officers and Men of the British Navy and Peoples of the British Empire."

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ALLENBY'S INDIANS.

London, Oct. 23. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Ross, Mr. Montagu stated that General Allenby's force included over 100,000 Indian troops and that all accounts testified to the courage, discipline and endurance of all ranks.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, Oct. 23. The House of Commons resolved by 274 to 25 votes that a Bill should be passed forthwith making women eligible as Members of Parliament.

DEATH OF THE SAILORS' FRIEND.

London, Oct. 23. The death is announced of Miss Agnes Weston, D.L. (hon. Glasgow U.). Miss Weston was the founder of the Royal Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth and Devonport.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LOSSES DURING SEPTEMBER.

London, Oct. 23. The Admiralty announces that the British merchant tonnage losses in September totalled 122,000 gross tons and the Allied and Neutral combined losses 83,000.

The aggregate constitutes the lowest monthly sinkings since August 1916, and is below that of the year's monthly average.

The total losses for the three months ended September 30 were 893,000 tons, compared with 984,000 for the previous quarter and 1,500,000 for the corresponding quarter of last year.

The sinkings of steamships exceeding 800 gross tons between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, were 350,000 tons in September.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

CHILDBURN'S COLDS.

TYPEWRITERS

Save \$100 To \$150 BUY AMERICAN FACTORY REBUILT UNDERWOODS, REMINGTONS, OLIVERS, etc., etc.

Prices cheaper in Hongkong. Machines fully backed by Guarantee. Outport Agents wanted. A.I. Inducement.

J. A. QUINERFFZ, 11 Macao Street, Hongkong.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE, Frs. 708.

Bearing interest from the 15th October 1918, payable quarterly.

FREE OF TAXES.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the National Defence bought before October 29th are accepted in Payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

PRINCESS BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

Where full particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1918.

A. SIRE, Actg. Manager.

FOR CARS on HIRE.

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539.

MERCURY GARAGE CO., 20-21 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY.

HOWE SCALES.

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO., 4 Des Voeux Road Central, Telephone 1288.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME.

"MALTHOID".

IS THE SAME.

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral-Rich Food, laid by our experts. Guaranteed Right.

Free particulars from.

Agents, READLEY & Co., Ltd., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Showing the Best.

THE MASTERS OF THE SEA.

WEEPING ECZEMA ALL OVER HEAD

Appeared as Itchy Spot. Had a Watery Appearance. Became Eruptions. Healed by Cuticura.

"I had weeping eczema, the first signs of which was the appearance of an itchy spot on my head. At times it had a watery appearance and quickly spread all over my head which became a mass of eruptions. I had very little sleep and I had to use my hands to scratch myself. I was advised by one healed with Cuticura to try them. After using a box of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Soap I was healed. (Signed) Harry Thompson, 4, New Lane Place, Leeds, Eng., June 10, 1916.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations? Sample Free by Post. Soap to Sample. Ointment to hand. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undersigned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value years after purchase Purchase Price
£500 2387 10 0
£1 15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.
For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates at all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General. A fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller of the Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificate (purchase price 15s. 6d.) is issued in book form. The Certificates for 21s. (purchase price 23s. 6d.) and 25s. (purchase price 27s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, 21s. and 25s. Certificates are on sale at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished, to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1918.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

| Value After | | 1 year | | 5 years | | 10 years | |
|-------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|------|
| Year | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
| 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 16 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 18 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 19 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 21 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 22 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 23 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 24 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 26 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 27 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 29 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 31 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 32 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 35 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 36 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 37 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 38 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 39 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 40 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 41 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 43 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 44 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 45 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 46 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 47 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 48 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 51 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 52 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 53 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 54 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 55 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 56 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 57 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 58 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 59 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 61 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 62 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 63 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 64 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 65 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 66 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 67 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 68 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 69 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 71 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 72 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 73 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 74 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 76 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 78 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 79 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 81 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 82 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 83 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 84 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 85 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 86 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 87 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 88 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 92 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 93 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |


INTIMATIONS

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3338.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Canton, Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHRYSLER
HUTCHINSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS

TELEPHONE 483.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 32, DES VUEX ROAD WEST, HONG